



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'llseek.2'

\$ man llseek.2

_llseek(2) System Calls Manual _llseek(2)

NAME

_llseek - reposition read/write file offset

LIBRARY

Standard C library (libc, -lc)

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sys/syscall.h>     /* Definition of SYS_* constants */
#include <unistd.h>

int syscall(SYS__llseek, unsigned int fd, unsigned long offset_high,
            unsigned long offset_low, loff_t *result,
            unsigned int whence);
```

Note: glibc provides no wrapper for _llseek(), necessitating the use of syscall(2).

DESCRIPTION

Note: for information about the llseek(3) library function, see lseek64(3).

The _llseek() system call repositions the offset of the open file description associated with the file descriptor fd to the value

$(\text{offset_high} \ll 32) \mid \text{offset_low}$

This new offset is a byte offset relative to the beginning of the file, the current file offset, or the end of the file, depending on whether whence is SEEK_SET, SEEK_CUR, or SEEK_END, respectively.

The new file offset is returned in the argument result. The type loff_t is a 64-bit signed type.

This system call exists on various 32-bit platforms to support seeking to large file off?

sets.

RETURN VALUE

Upon successful completion, `_llseek()` returns 0. Otherwise, a value of -1 is returned and `errno` is set to indicate the error.

ERRORS

`EBADF` `fd` is not an open file descriptor.

`EFAULT` Problem with copying results to user space.

`EINVAL` `whence` is invalid.

VERSIONS

You probably want to use the `lseek(2)` wrapper function instead.

STANDARDS

Linux.

SEE ALSO

`lseek(2)`, `open(2)`, `lseek64(3)`

Linux man-pages 6.17

2026-02-08

`_llseek(2)`